

## NEW YORK LETTER.

The Trip From Washington—Looking Over the Great City—Trip Through It and What Was Seen.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—I left Washington nearly a week ago, passing through four States in six hours—Maryland, Pennsylvania, Delaware and New Jersey. I came by the Pennsylvania Road as far as Elizabeth, and there took the New Jersey Central to Plainfield. I learn that there is an interesting rivalry between the Pennsylvania Road and the Baltimore and Ohio. The former does not allow the latter to go into Philadelphia on its lines; so that the Baltimore and Ohio directors are constructing a new road nearly parallel with that of their rival, and to pass into Philadelphia. Both are now trying to get possession of the New Jersey Central.

Plainfield, where I stopped a few days, is a beautiful little city of 14,000 inhabitants about twenty miles from New York. I have heard it spoken of several times as "a city of homes," and so it is, for a great many men live there and do business in New York, as the trains run on an average of one every fifteen minutes, morning and evening. There are none of those grim rows of houses in Plainfield which one gets so tired of seeing in towns and cities both West and East. I saw no great castles there, either. All the houses are good sized and comfortable, and there is an air of thrift which is very pleasing. While there I visited for the first time a Friends' meeting. The meeting house was built in 1788, and is just as it was at that time. There is no paint on the inside, the walls, ceiling, floor and benches being bare. The men, several of them with their hats on, sat on one side of the room, while the women, in their quaint costumes, occupied the other side. We sat for about an hour perfectly still; then a sweet-faced old lady rose, laid aside her bonnet, repeated a verse or so from the Bible, commenting upon them in a few impressive words, and then sat down, put her bonnet on, and everything was as still as before. Presently, an old man stood up and offered to read the Friend next to him, whereupon every one in the house began shaking hands with every one else, saying, "How does thee do today?"

From Plainfield I came to New York. On the way I crossed Newark Bay, on what is said to be the longest railroad bridge in the world. At Jersey City we left the cars, and took the Hudson River ferry to New York. People on the ferry boat were quite excited over a steamer that was just coming in, hoping it might be the Alaska, which was then six days over due, and which usually makes the passage in seven. But it proved to be the City of Chester. We learned afterward that she had passed the Alaska in mid-ocean; and it was only to reach the next day that the Alaska came in safely.

I must tell of some of the sights I have seen in this great metropolis. We went one morning to the top of the Equitable Life Insurance Building on Broadway; this is the second highest and commanding view has been selected as one of the signal stations, which indicates the condition and probabilities of the weather. From this position, we looked over what seemed to be a perfect sea of houses. The Hudson River, Governor's Island, and the Little Island where the foundations are being laid for the Bartholdi statue; the buildings of Harper Brothers, the Century Company, the Tribune, and many others which I can not recall now.

We then went across Broadway to Trinity Church, where Dr. Morgan Dix preaches. It is an immense structure, and the old graves on either side, with their old-fashioned stones, looked very weird.

Passing down Wall street from Broadway, we looked in at the Stock Exchange rooms, where the transactions cover so many millions, and saw in front of the Treasury building the fine, large statue of George Washington, which has been erected within a year, and is standing, and there is real majesty in his splendid figure and stately bearing. This statue is on the very spot where he stood when he took the oath as first President of the United States.

We visited the new Postoffice, the Court House and City Hall. There is an interesting and rather amusing fact in regard to this elegant City Hall. The building is entirely of white marble except a back, which is of brown sandstone, because at the time it was built it was thought a needless expense to have a portion that would never be seen of white marble. But now, no doubt to the surprise of those who planned it, if any of them are alive, by far the larger part of the city is behind the City Hall. Near the City Hall park is quite a newspaper centre; the offices of the Times, Herald, World, Sun and Post are all there and very near together.

We crossed over the Brooklyn Suspension Bridge, which is the largest span in the world, and it was indeed wonderful to look down and see no supports under us only houses or water.

The city of New York is nearly triangular in shape. We took one day on the elevated road near the point of the triangle, went along one side out beyond Central Park, passed along the hypotenuse in a horse car, took the elevated road again on the other side and in about an hour and a half from the time we started found ourselves at the Battery, which is the extreme point of the triangle, thus completing the circuit. Here we saw Castle Garden where all the foreigners land, and which, with the vicinity round about, is quite a rough place now, though I was told that this used to be the most fashionable part of the city, and that Jenny Lind sang in the Castle Garden building when she came to this country.

To see riding on the elevated roads for the first time, the sensation is a peculiar one. It seems dangerous to go whirling through the air right over the horse-cars and people down in the streets, and it is rather curious to be able to look right in at people's second or third story windows.

In Central Park we saw the obelisk, or Cleopatra's needle, as it used to be called in our history; but after seeing the Washington Monument, the obelisk looks quite moderate. While at the Park we visited the Metropolitan Art Museum, and I can not begin to tell of all the interesting and wonderful things we saw there; old tapestries, old pottery, old statues, and mummies, who lived and flourished five or six or ten hundred years B. C., gazed at us from their glass cases. I saw there the original cast that was made of Washington's face after death. Among the statues that interested me most were those of Franklin, Sumner, Bryant and Napoleon. There was also an exquisite statue of Cleopatra, by Story. The chief attraction at the Museum, however, in the line of paintings is the Watts collection, which has been recently borrowed from England. Among these is a beautiful portrait of John Stuart Mill, the only one for which he ever sat. A very striking picture, one which attracted me, yet one which I should not desire to have is entitled "Found Drowned," and it immediately brings to mind Hood's poem, "The Bridge of Sighs."

"The Middy Rest" is the title of a very large picture; it represents two great work-horses standing still, while farmer, fast asleep, leans against the plough. The figure stands out from the canvas wonderfully, and there is an air of repose about the picture that is very pleasing.

We also visited the Academy of Design and saw a fine collection of water colors and etchings.

Yesterday we went to St. Patrick's Cathedral, which is by far the finest and most extensive in this country. The stained glass windows are exquisite. There are many large and costly paintings, several of which were presented by John Kelly; crosses, Madonnas, representations of the crucifixion, shrines of gold, pearl and lace, confessionals; indeed, everything that one would expect to find in a Catholic Cathedral.

The two Vanderbilt mansions are nearly opposite on Fifth avenue. We passed the Villard house. I noticed the placard "for sale" in front, and was told that it had been there for some time. But no one wanted to buy; it is entirely too extensive for anything but a hotel, and I suppose is not suitable for that. It is a great monument of folly.

I also saw the house of A. T. Stewart, where his widow lives, with thirteen servants to wait on her.

We then went to the Astor Library, which is magnificent in all its appointments. The first floor is devoted to statutory—not pieces that have been purchased for their beauty, but busts of some of the world's great men, such asocrates, Demosthenes and Cæsar.

Going up a few stairs, we came to the library proper. There is a court in the center, and around the sides there five stories or apartments, with shelves of books. In some cases we saw some very interesting and valuable old books and manuscripts. Many people were reading here, as the library is free, and I thought what a great and good thing it was to find such an institution, where one has as much right as another, and where all may be benefited.

We next went to the Cooper Union, or "Peter Cooper's monument." I heard a friend call it, and it struck me as being very fitting. The reading room was closed for repairs, which was a great disappointment to me. The entire basement section is occupied by the great public hall of the Cooper Union. The upper portions are divided into apartments where free instruction is given in the arts, sciences, etc., thus furnishing a means of education and improvement for even the poorest classes.

But my letter is getting rather longer than I intended, and I will not add more. I go to-morrow to Philadelphia, where I shall stop a few days before returning to Washington. G. J.

## SPIRIT OF THE STATE PRESS.

Since Cleveland has been elected there has been an advance of more than seven cents in wheat, three in oats, and some advance in corn, eggs, hay, potatoes, beef, poultry, pork and cotton—all products of considerable relative importance.—Franklin Jacksonian.

Senator Magee, of Logansport, is without doubt the leader of the State Senate. He is a man of brains, of sterling integrity and honesty of purpose, possessing a clear mind, an excellent acquaintance with public men, their manners and customs, and falls into line in the front rank naturally and without contest. Case County is fortunate in securing the services of so able a representative.—Delphi Times.

One of the good signs of the times is that as March 4 draws near the President-elect grows in esteem and confidence. His behavior since the election has been wise, and gives token that he is a statesman in fact as well as in name. His every word and act since his nomination has been closely scrutinized, but even those who sought to condemn him have failed to find cause for condemnation.—Greencastle Star Press.

Linn while in jail had this advantage over some of his journalistic brethren in this neck of the woods: The sound of the collector's voice did not pierce his ear, neither did he have to "shin around" for money to pay the hands, nor yet did he hear the stern voice of the rural rooster saying, "What is the editor who writ that article? I calculate I'll lick the stuffin' out of him before I leave this burg."—Wabash Times.

James T. Johnston, of this "deestrick" declares himself opposed to any reduction that will reduce the wages of laboring men. Jim has the old cry down fine. He used it in connection with his celebrated sentence, "Thank God, there is no Democratic blood in my veins," on every stump in the "deestrick" last summer. James should tell the people something he never has, and that is, really and truly "protection" makes labor worth more.—Crawfordsville Review.

A great many Republicans are sorry disgruntled at the fact that the disgraceful scramble for office which marked the change of each administration while they were in power, has not exhibited itself among the Democrats. No unseemly haste is shown, though it is known that thousands of Republicans must go for the reason that they are known corruptionists, or look such a lively interest in the political campaign that they neglected to discharge their duties efficiently.—Rockport Democrat.

If Grover Cleveland wants to favor the continued ascendancy of the Democracy of Indiana, he will place at the disposal of the State Democratic Editorial Association a liberal number of foreign appointments, to be set upon at the Maximukkee meeting in June, or at an earlier period if deemed advisable by the Executive Committee. The Gazette has in its mind's eye a list of "statesmen" whose bodily absence from Indiana for a two year world would exert a healthy influence on the interests of the party in the coming campaign.—Hendricks County Gazette.

German Pancakes, or Fritters.—Beat six eggs separately to a froth; add the yolks to three portions of sweet milk, and season with a small teaspoonful of salt and a tablespoonful of sugar; stir in three small cups of flour, but only enough to make a very thin batter; lastly, add the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs. Put a tablespoonful of butter upon a hot spider, and when melted, but not browned, pour in enough batter to cover the bottom of the spider thinly. When cooked through, do not turn it over, but sprinkle white sugar over it, and roll it up in shape

of a Viennese roll. Cook all the batter in this way, keeping each cake not in the oven on a platter. Serve with butter-and-sugar sauce, flavored with wine or whisky, or with beaten cream and sugar.

Hashed Meat With Vegetables.—Slice the remains of any cold roast very thin and cut off the browned edges and dip each slice into a little flour. Break up the bones of the meat and put it into a stewpan with a small chopped onion, a thinly sliced carrot, a little chopped celery or oyster plant and some salt, and a few pepper corns and alicia berries. Boil them in a plate and a half of water for one hour, dipping out all fat that rises, and thicken the gravy with a little browned flour, browned on a flat tin in the oven. Skim out the bones and scraps of meat and put in the slices, and let the whole boil up for a few minutes. Make a wall of mashed potatoes or boiled rice around the edge of a platter, and cover it with beaten egg, and brown it in the oven while the slices of meat are being heated through. Then turn the meat and gravy into the platter and serve very hot.

The Art of Getting Vigorous Is comprised in one very simple piece of advice—improved digestion. No elaborate system of dietetics is needed. If you lack vigor, use systematically that pleasant promoter of it, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. If you take this hint, and do not commonly exceed, there is no reason why you should not gain in strength, appetite and weight. Hosts of whom invalids are to-day building a foundation for years of vigorous health with this sound and thorough renovator of a dilapidated physique and failing energy. Dyspepsia is eradicated by it, and the constitution fortified against disorders to which, if it were exposed, it must surely succumb—notably, malarial fever, Rheumatism, insensibility of the kidneys and bladder, nervousness, and their various symptoms, disappear when it is used with persistency, not abandoned after a brief and irregular trial.

A forty-quart can of milk contains enough bone earth to form seven ounces of bone, enough nitrogen to make several pounds of lean meat, and a proportion of potash. If the milk is sold off the farm all these things are lost, and if the process is kept up for a long while exhaustion follows.—Farm Journal.

What It Does. Almost every lady habitually uses some kind of hair dressing. It is a toilet necessity. Parker's Hair Balsam is the best, because it gives gloss and softness, arrests falling out, does not soil the most delicate fabric, is deliciously perfumed, cools the head, eradicates dandruff and promotes a luxuriant growth.

A writer informs the Prairie Farmer that a despatching process has been invented whereby, by demand, at remunerative prices, is created for all the straw that can be grown. He says that when cut close to the ground, bound and kept straight in threshing, the straw is worth as much per acre as the seed.

Alexander the Great wept because there were no more worlds to conquer. Miesher's Herb Bitters conquered every form of disease. C. H. Vandick, of 206 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, has suffered long from an aggravated form of dyspepsia. "After using three bottles of your Herb Bitters," he writes, "I am happy to say that I am entirely cured. I can eat anything without harm."

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